

## THE NEW ERA.

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THIS was the allusion to McCLELLAN in Mr. BREWER's Fourth of July speech, at which the Democrats took offense: "Put West Point down, and you either become feeble or else you are obliged to enlist 20,000 men to uphold the Government. Educate officers and you can dispense with the army, for it takes but a little time to discipline the men and put them into perfect organization. Educate the officers or you must substitute for them a standing army. They are cheap, too. There is no body of men less warlike than military officers, therefore we are not in danger from them. I set out to make that sober, but I could not resist the temptation, though I do assure you I had not McCLELLAN in my thought."

GEN. PETER BEAUREGARD was expecting to be appointed commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army. Mr. GEORGE BUTLER, our American Consul, intimated to the Khedive that a BEAUREGARD who was capable of betraying his native country and the government which educated him, would probably not hesitate to betray the sovereign who merely hired his services. The Khedive listened and gave heed. BEAUREGARD was the author of the infamous proclamation which, early in the war, declared that our army was intent only on "Booty and Beauty," and that we were "invading" the South solely for the purpose of gratifying avarice and lust. The carves hatched in the Virginia mountains went to rest on the Pyramids.

## Death of Senator Norton.

Senator DANIEL S. NORTON, of Minnesota, died in this city on Wednesday, the 13th inst., after an illness of some weeks. He was born at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1822; was educated at Kenyon College; served in the Mexican war; visited California and Nicaragua; returned to Ohio, studied and practiced law; and on moving to Minnesota was a member of the State Senate from 1857 to 1864, and was then elected United States Senator to succeed Hon. MORRIS S. WILKINSON. He was the Republican candidate, and was elected as a Republican, in good and regular standing pledged to its policy, and bound as an honest man to act with it in good faith. But he was one of the first to turn traitor to the party who elected him, and to repudiate all his professions. Like DOOLITTLE of Wisconsin, COWAN, of Pennsylvania, and DIXON, of Connecticut, he went over to the enemy almost the first year of his term. They all have been politically dead for some years, and now Mr. NORTON is physically dead. We have no sympathy to waste upon him. We believe in political as well as in personal honesty, and that the man who betrays his party is as much a knave as the man who swindles his neighbor. His place will be filled by a genuine Republican, and one, we hope, who will faithfully carry out his pledge to his party.

## Death of Admiral Dahlgren.

The country lost another of its eminent men in the death of Rear Admiral DAHLGREN. He died in this city on Tuesday last, at the Navy Yard of which he was in command. He was 60 years old and had been in the naval service of his country, was the inventor of the cannon bearing his name, and had just won the character of a brave, gallant, and patriotic officer. His death is a serious loss to the naval service, and to the country. Distinguished honors were paid his memory by the public authorities and our citizens general at his funeral.

## What Congress has Done.

No Congress for years has received so much and such unjust abuse as the one which has just adjourned. Almost every correspondent at the capital has made flippant and malicious attacks upon that body. That was always in order. And the leading Republican papers of the country have lost no occasion to assail Congress, as a body, without the least discrimination. But we venture to assert, that no Congress ever labored more faithfully for the public good, and few have ever accomplished so much important work. We present below some of the leading measures that it has enacted into laws.

The first in importance of these is the FUNDING BILL, which will save the nation annually, in interest on the public debt, twenty six millions of dollars. The people will, therefore, be saved that amount yearly in taxes.

The next very important measure is the thorough revision and change of the internal revenue system of the country. By these changes the peoples' taxes have been reduced to the extent of sixty millions of dollars. All special taxes have been abolished, leaving nothing to be taxed but distilled spirits, malt liquors, tobacco and cigars, the stamp tax, and the tax on incomes of 21 per cent, on all sum over \$2,000.

A thorough revision of the TARIFF was also made, placing a large number of articles now subject to duty on the free list. The tariff on tea, coffee, and sugar has been reduced fifty per cent, so that it is now only one-half as much as formerly. The whole reduction in the tariff is estimated at thirty millions of dollars, making the total reduction in the amount of taxes and tariff receipts ninety millions of dollars. Add to this the twenty-six millions saved by the act funding the debt, and we have a total sum of one hundred and sixteen millions of dollars.

ECONOMY in APPROPRIATIONS has been a striking feature of this Congress. Every item of appropriation has been rigidly scanned, and the estimates of the Departments reduced nearly twelve millions, and these reductions have been made so judiciously as in no way to embarrass the operations of the Government.

The legislation on BANKING AND THE CURRENCY will prove of vast benefit to the West and South especially, by adding greatly to their banking facilities. It is thought a long step has been taken towards specie payment, by authorizing free banking upon a gold basis, there will be distributed South and West under the operations of this law about seventy-nine millions of dollars.

In the work of RECONSTRUCTION Congress has done its whole duty. Virginia, Mississippi Texas and Georgia have all been admitted into the Union since it met in December last. Legislation has been passed to enforce the Fifteenth and other amendments securing equal rights to all classes of citizens.

By the provisions of the NEW ARMY BILL, the army is to be reduced from 37,000 to 30,000 men, and over 400 supernumerary officers are to be longer figures on the pay-rolls. Many reforms in army organization have been made, and the aggregate saving to the Treasury that will be effected by the bill may be estimated at four millions.

And some legislation has been had cutting off the 33 1/2 per cent. allowance which navy officers have been paid under the construction the Second Comptroller has given the law.

The stupendous election frauds in New York, giving the rebel Democracy forty seven thousand votes in ten wards which the census just taken proves to have only twenty two thousand people, lead to the adoption of some wholesome legislation desired to prevent such infamous frauds hereafter. This legislation consists in the bill to prevent frauds in naturalization, and two sections of what is known as the Force bill, which taken together will be effectual in preventing to a great extent the growing abuses connected with elections.

A valuable work in the interest of the inventors of the country has been accomplished in the thorough revision and codification of the Patent Laws brought about by the labors of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, by which the great body of patent legislation has been condensed and reduced to systematic form.

The half-dozen law bureaus, heretofore connected with the different Departments, have been welded together into a Department of Justice, at the head of which is the Attorney General, by which greater efficiency and economy in the management of the law business of the Government will be secured.

The Northern Pacific Railroad bill must be counted among the great national measures of the session. By its passage the speedy building of the road is insured, and within a few years a vast region of fertile country, unexplored for grain growing and stock raising, will be opened for speedy settlement—a region arger in extent than Great Britain and France combined—which will eventually support millions of people.

Some important measures, it is true, were not acted upon. But Congress has done enough good work to entitle them to the commendation of the people, and they will receive it.

## Treachorous Republican Organs.

That class of newspapers that do little but denounce the President, his Cabinet, and friends—that assail and ridicule the policy of the Administration—that belie the action and the purposes of Congress—and vie with the Democratic press in misrepresentation, fallacy and falsehood—must be blessed with considerable brass to affect to represent Republicans. Like parasites, they fastened on the party until it ceased to yield them sustenance, or proved refractory to their demands, and rendered their nothingness transparent to the eye; but, unlike the parasite, they turn away from the party which they nourished them, and affect a loathing for the food they have preyed on, now that it is no longer in their grasp. They would betray the party because they cannot control it. Dogmatic on points upon which the greatest men have differed; with a vanity puffed up to the collapsing point, they assume to decide for a great party the extent and measure of its principles—to draw their little chalk line; and whatever does not yield and stand on its margin, is disposed of with a lordly wave of the hand.

## Give Him Another Dinner.

A Washington letter says Senator THURMAN has been deprived of the leadership of his party in Congress, by CASSELY, of California, who made the most noise, and therefore gained the most attention, but who, when compared with THURMAN, intellectually is nowhere. When CASSELY was elected to the Senate, the Republicans of New York city, waylaid him on his way to Washington to take his seat and, insisted upon giving him a grand ovation. He accepted the honor like a modest Irishman, as he is, entered upon his official duties, and has proved himself one of the most bitter, unscrupulous, and persistent enemies of Republican men and principles. Had not Mr. GARELY and others not better give him another dinner on his return home? Perhaps that will fetch the demagogue.

## Hon. Jas. H. Platt, Jr., of Virginia.

But few members of the House of Representatives have made such rapid strides of advancement, or so soon gained such an enviable reputation before the country and among his colleagues, as the gentleman whose name heads this article. It has been but a little over five months since the readmission of Virginia, when he took his seat as the representative of the people of the Second Congressional District of that State; and yet within that short period of time he has gained a reputation and influence among older members which is rarely attained under years of the most patient toil and the closest application to the duties which should be inseparable from the faithful performance of the duties of a servant of the people. His early habits of industry and close application have done much to fit him for the position which he has thus far filled with so much credit to himself and his constituents. He has not only been a close observer of the proceedings of the House, but has been a hard worker in the committee rooms, where the great bulk of legislation originates and is perfected. Here is where he performed the greatest amount of labor, devoting upon our legislators, and here as where Col. PLATT has gained that insight into routine business which has enabled him to accomplish a great deal of lasting good, not only to the people of his own district and State, but to the people of the entire country. His rapid advancement to so enviable a position among the leading members of the House is attributable to his constant and close application to business, to his quick, active, nervous temperament, and to a praiseworthy ambition to be of the greatest possible service to those whom he represents. It has been a rare thing to find him absent from his place during the session of the House—never when an important measure was under consideration.

We learn that the Convention for the nomination of a candidate to represent the Second District of Virginia occurs some time during the early part of next month. In view of this fact, we desire to urge upon our colored friends in that district the importance of the re-nomination and election of Col. PLATT. He is a gentleman of enlarged and liberal views, and has proven himself a firm and true friend of our race. It would prove a great misfortune to our people throughout the entire country should his friends remain idle and allow him to be defeated in the nomination, or, securing the nomination, to be defeated at the polls. And if his defeat would prove a misfortune to those under his adopted State, how much more serious would be the misfortune to his immediate constituency! We speak not only as a friend and advocate of the interests of the people of our own race, but as an individual member of the great Republican party of advancement, reformation, and reform—a party in whose destiny the welfare of our own race is inseparably intertwined—and in behalf of such interests, which are more vital to us than to any other class of citizens, we appeal to our friends in the Second District of Virginia to be active and vigilant in behalf of their tried and true friend. His history is perfectly familiar to you. You know him to be a gentleman of ability, of strict integrity of character. You know what he has already been able to accomplish for you, and, with the experience already acquired, you can readily see what he may be able to accomplish in the future. The selection of a new man would prove disastrous, however good and honest a Republican he might be. It would require him a whole session to acquire the information already attained by your present Representative. Prior to the late rebellion the South controlled almost the entire legislation of the country, and she did it simply by retaining her old servants in Congress—men who, by long experience in legislative bodies, had become familiar with parliamentary law and unguessed, and the manipulation of all the machinery necessary to secure success. New England has profited by the example set her by the South in ante bellum days, and her representatives in the two branches of our national legislature to-day wield a greater influence than those from any other section of the country. The principle of rotation in office must result disastrously to the party adopting it. When a faithful and honest public servant is found the true policy is to retain him as long as his services can be secured. The colored people of the South should remember this, and remain true to their old friends, and especially true to those who have made sacrifices for them in times past and been faithful to them at all times.

Kindred Spirits in Communion.  
The representatives of slavery and the rebellion seem to be more popular with the representative men of the Southern M. E. Church than are the representatives of the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church in the same councils. The Memphis Appeal has the following refreshing notes of J. B. Davis and B. Shop Andrew, on the floor of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South:

Mr. J. B. Davis was yesterday on the floor among the members of the conference, by any of whom he was warmly greeted. At the same time the venerable Bishop Andrew, whose ownership of "slaves" caused the separation of the churches North and South, was moving about with kindly words addressed to every person whom he encountered. When the ultimate philosophy of the late frightful conflict between the states is expounded, many a histo-rian will have reason to write, side by side, the names of these two extraordinary men. How wholly unlike they are! The body of the venerable bishop is bent by the weight of years; his broad head is bald; like that of Socrates, his step has lost its elasticity; he wears a homespun suit, the handiwork, no doubt, of some devout mother in Israel. Mr. Davis is rejuvenated. He is the very impersonation of elegance in manners, a *bonhomme*, of faultless dress in modest apparel, and in his social intercourse with members of the conference he was the courtly gentleman, as attractive to every admirer as the excellent bishop who wins the multitudes by that kindness of heart and man-ner uttered by every act, by his tender looks and gentle words, that come from a heart trained through three-fourths of a century to sympathize with human joy or grief.

## Another Massacre Hoax.

A few days ago a horrible massacre of Jews in India was reported by telegraph to a Paris paper. It turned out to be a wicked invention. Last week a report was telegraphed from Peking to a London paper giving an account of an equally cruel massacre of Christians in China. A telegraph dispatch from Paris, dated July 12th, says in relation to this reported massacre: "The London Post recently published a short telegram from Tientsin, China, dated June 25th, announcing the massacre of the French Secretary of Legation, and other French residents, by the native Chinese at Peking, on the 21st of that month. Nothing whatever confirmatory of this dispatch has since been received. The Government has nothing on the subject, and no dispatch treating of the matter other than this special to the Post has as yet been made public anywhere in Europe. To-day, however, a private dispatch was received by a gentleman in this city from Peking direct, dated June 22nd, a day later than that on which the reported massacre occurred, in which nothing at all is said concerning a matter of so grave importance to France as well as to the whole world. It is, therefore, quite probable that the Post's special telegram was a hoax."

## More Democratic Nullification.

Notwithstanding the cautious terms of that part of the address recently issued by the Democratic members of Congress touching the Democratic and fifteenth amendments, the Democratic party are bitterly opposed to these guarantees of civil and political rights to our people. Inadvertently or intentionally they everywhere expose their purpose to resist them to the bitter end whenever and wherever they have the power. The very men who signed this address advising acquiescence in these two great measures of justice, only a few days since exposed the hypocrisy of that advice by voting in the House against a resolution declaring that the Legislature of three-fourths of the States, are binding upon all departments of the Government. Every Democrat present voted in the negative, and declared the opinion that these provisions of the Constitution are not binding upon the Government, and must not be enforced. That is what their vote means.

Of course all sorts of devices were resorted to, and all kind of lying pretenses made, for the remarkable vote so soon after their address to the people intended to deceive the colored voters. But in spite of all their attempts to explain away their inconsistent and treacherous course, the fact remains that they voted to nullify the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and they must go into the fall elections carrying the damning record that every Democratic Congressman deliberately voted that two articles of the National Constitution are not valid, and are not binding upon the Government, the courts, or the people. This record cannot be dodged, or excused, or ignored. If any Democrat says that the Democratic vote does not really mean that Democrats hold these two articles of the Constitution invalid, and will not obey them any longer than they are compelled to do so, but will repudiate them the moment the Democratic party obtains power, we offer as proof the declarations of the Democratic journals made when the fifteenth amendment was pending, that the Democratic party intended to repudiate it as soon as they had a chance. Here is what the New York World, the leading and most careful of the Democratic organs, said about the time the fifteenth amendment was ratified:

"Suppose that Kentucky, for example, should continue to exclude Negroes from the ballot-box after the Fifteenth Amendment has been ratified; how can she be compelled to admit them? A Democratic Congress would not exclude her Senators and Representatives for such a course, nor would it pass or continue laws for punishing the State officers who refused the Negro votes."

This is a plain declaration that a Democratic Congress would not recognize as valid and binding upon them, and would not enforce, the Fifteenth article of the National Constitution. But, as if this were not enough, the World continued as follows:

"The Fifteenth Amendment is hardly worth the support of its friends, or the opposition of its enemies; for, even if it should be ratified, it will never be null and nugatory."

The vote of the Democratic Congressmen, on Monday week was only carrying out these previous declarations of the leading Democratic party organ. That vote meant, just as the World threatened, that the Democrats regard that part of the Constitution referred to as "null and nugatory," and that they are disposed to repudiate it.

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio, and also of Indiana, has declared that the amendment making colored men citizens and voters an outrage that they are not bound to and will not respect, nor help execute. And the Hon. Mr. HOPKINS, one of the trusted leaders of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, recently declared, in county meeting, that "the so-called adoption of the fifteenth amendment was a shameful mockery, having been consummated by fraud in the Northern States, and by the tyranny of the Federal army in the South," and also resolved that "this is a white man's Government, made by white men for white men and their posterity." A very good article of Democracy is that.

Such is the true spirit of the Democratic party North and South. They may sometimes and in some localities "stoop to conquer" the colored voters by professing to favor their rights; but when the time comes to test their honesty they will give the lie to all their professions, as the Democratic Members of Congress did a few days ago. They only flatter to betray; and while they are all courtesy to our people personally when they want our votes, they will stall us in the dark the first safe chance.

## A Remarkable Synagogue.

The Jews of Turin are building a new place of worship, which according to an account in the Paris Temps, is a very extraordinary affair: "The most remarkable of all structures at Turin is the synagogue of the Israelites. It is likely the finest and richest synagogue in the world, and at the same time the most remarkable monument of Turin. Upon a small square hill, with adapted stairs, stands a Greek temple in white and pink. Above, a little black temple, is a kind of second temple. The whole is traversed by galleries, adorned with small pillars and thousands of splendid embellishments. White and reddish colors predominate. It is Greek and Moorish—it is Roman and Gothic; there is a blending of all styles, without overstraining and without bad taste. But what makes this structure something bizarre and unexpected, is a massive tower, with pinnacles rising above this ornamented, beautiful construction, reminding of Asia and Egypt, of Thebes and Nineveh. Surely the architect of this building was gifted by imagination. It was an able interpreter of the Hebrew dream of the temple to be erected at the brink of a strange river. Never, since the great destruction, has Israel possessed a more magnificent edifice in which the hymns of David resounded. This building is entirely fit for the talented Italian Jews, who are a power at the exchange, at the press, and in the Parliament."

## War Declared by France.

The Emperor of France has formally declared war against Prussia. He meant from the start to have war, and therefore the removal of his original cause of complaint—the refusal of the Prussian Prince Leopold to accept the Spanish crown—did not satisfy him. He found another pretext. The Prussian King did not withdraw his name—it was a voluntary act of Leopold himself. And that NAPOLEON construes into an insult, and so declares war! Great excitement exists not only in France and Prussia, but all over Europe, and stupendous military movements on the part of the belligerents are going on. Before this paper reaches our readers a collision will undoubtedly have taken place, and blood be shed. Whatever may be the result of this struggle, we imagine the sympathies of the American people will be largely with the Prussians. At any rate ours will be. During our rebellion France was ready on any pretext to aid the rebels. On the contrary the sympathies of the Prussian Government was strongly on our side. The moral influence of the first was against us. The moral influence of the other was in our favor. Besides, France has provoked the war without any just cause.

## As Everybody Supposed.

We are sure our readers will be much less surprised than gratified that the committee appointed to investigate the notorious FERNANDO WOOD's charges of fraud against Gen. HOWARD have found them false in every respect. We publish the report of a majority of the committee—seven out of nine—in to-day's New Era. They have made a most searching examination into Gen. HOWARD's whole conduct, not only in connection with the organization of the Howard University, but as head of the Freedmen's Bureau, and they do not find a fraudulent or illegal act in his whole administration. Gen. HOWARD replies at length to all of Wood's malicious charges, and those that are not proved by witnesses to be absolutely false are by his simple explanation shown to be not only legal, but just and necessary. The committee came to the same conclusion, and prove that Wood is an unscrupulous malinger, as well as a very dishonest man.

The minority report is full of gall and bitterness, but destitute of truth and honesty. The old rebel spirit of hatred and malignity pervades every line of it. Gen. HOWARD proved not only a brave and skillful enemy of traitors, as well as a very successful one during the rebellion. Copperhead Democrats can never forget this fact; and what makes him still more fiercely hated by them is the evidence he carries in the loss of an arm, of his service against the rebels. They seem to be especially troubled that they could not overhaul Gen. HOWARD's private accounts, as another committee did the Publisher's of the Chronicle. And the Howard University, established for the education of colored men, is a awful abomination. In their horror that colored youths are actually presented the chance to study all the branches opened to white boys in other colleges, they exclaim with uplifted eyes, Negroes are taught in their classes "Latin, and Greek, and medicine, and law, and military tactics, by a number of professors, whose salaries in the aggregate amount to \$21,800; that, sir, is, "a gross misappropriation of the public money."

But let these rebel sympathizers rant and bluster as they may, it will prove as harmless to him as the rebel abuse of Lincoln during the war was to him. The people know their efforts to destroy him is prompted by his fidelity to the Government in its hour of need, and his efforts to elevate, educate, and improve the colored race. And their hatred to him is just in proportion to his achievements in war and the success of his labors amongst the freedmen.

## Georgia Reconstructed at Last.

The bill agreed upon by a Committee of conference of the two Houses, to re-admit Georgia to the Union, passed both the Senate and the House on the last day. Its prominent feature was a condition providing that nothing in any act of Congress should be so construed as to extend the time of the present State officers of Georgia beyond the term for which they were elected. That whole question is one that belongs to the State Constitution, and it is left entirely with this Legislature to settle. Congress has no right to interfere with it and have so decided. The sole responsibility of continuing or extending the term of office of the Governor and other State officers rests solely with the Legislature. This bill, we understand, is quite satisfactory to Governor BELLOCK, Senator BLOOMER, and the Republicans generally of the State. We rejoice for their sake that the vexed question is settled, and that the last rebel State is now restored to the Union.

For the final agreement of the two Houses of Congress upon this vitally important measure, the Republicans of Georgia, and the whole country, are more indebted to the earnest, persistent, wisely directed, and conciliatory efforts of Senator J. M. HOWARD, of Michigan, than those of any other, if not all other, men. The question had been handled back and forth between the House and Senate for many months. All probability of an agreement between them seemed to be gone, and there was great fear that Congress would adjourn with this question unsettled; but Senator HOWARD resolved that it should be. He was almost at the close of the session appointed chairman of a committee of conference on the part of the Senate, and succeeded, as we have said, in devising a bill that harmonized all conflicting interests, receiving the approval even of Senator THURMAN. It embodied the principle for which he had contended from the start, leaving the time for the next election to be settled by the Georgia Legislature. He deserves well of Georgia Republicans for his patriotic efforts.

## The Question in a Nut-Shell.

The "Independent," in its editorial leader, gives the most common-sense view of "Our New Shoemakers" yet. The Chinese question is very simple. A Chinaman has the same right to be born into the world as any other child of Adam. Being born, he has a right to live. Having a right to live, he has a right to earn his livelihood wherever he can best find work and wages. Knowing, that of all countries on the earth, America offers the greatest advantages to workmen, he has a right to come hither and take his chances with the rest. Being here, he has a right to be treated with the same justice and generosity as we show to other men. And that is the sum and substance of the Chinese question.

The argument is put forth that the workingman's interest is at peril. The workingman is any man who works, and the Chinaman is just that man. Every argument which the so-called workmen utter in behalf of themselves stands just as valid in behalf of the Chinese. \* \* \* Let us begin in advance to treat these new comers fairly. Equal and exact justice is the right of all occupants of American soil. A little wisdom now will save many riots by and by.

## Counting Without Their Host.

The Democracy have been felicitating themselves with the hope that they would be able to control the colored vote. They have so long had a monopoly of the ignorance of the country, and the negroes have so long been excluded from all the advantages of a common school education in the North, and from time almost immemorial, banished by law from all acquaintance with even the alphabet in the South, that Democrats have relied upon the arts of demagoguery to wheedle or to mislead ex-slaves into casting ballots for Democratic candidates or Democratic measures. They have, however, almost universally met with discomfiture. The Joliet Republican gives the following incident as exemplifying Democratic success in that direction:

"For years past the Democracy of Joliet have been boasting of a Democratic negro. The case did look dubious. His associations were bad—very bad—being often seen in company with the leading Democrats of this city. In the Andy Johnson position, he even went so far as to tell his position. On Saturday last, he went to the polls, the Democracy swarmed around him to triumph in a Democratic gain, and remind him of his oft repeated promises to them in times past, to which 'Ras' replied, as he threw away a handful of Democratic tickets, and voted Republican: 'Oh, yes; but then that was all talk; this is business. I can talk copperhead, but I vote the Republican ticket.'"

## The New Minister to England.

For some reason, which seemed satisfactory to a very large majority of the Senate as well as to the President, Mr. MOTLEY has been recalled, and F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey, nominated and confirmed as Minister to England in his place. He is the nephew and adopted son of A. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, who was a candidate for Vice President on the ticket with HENRY CLAY in 1844. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN was a short time in the Senate, and is a gentleman of polished manners and fair ability, but rather "conservative," old fogish, and moderate in his political views. He will undoubtedly make a very respectable Minister. But it strikes us that he is not the right man for so responsible a position at this time. He lacks the force of character necessary to secure a satisfactory settlement of our troubles with England, and the diplomatic experience required at the Court of St. James during the pending European war. But he may prove to possess resources he has not yet displayed.

The New York Times Washington correspondent commenting upon Mr. MOTLEY's removal states that when he left here for England he received instructions on the principal question at issue between the two Governments, which instructions were not in consonance with certain views expressed by Mr. MOTLEY prior to his departure, and which views had been disapproved when they were first made known. On his arrival in England Mr. MOTLEY submitted to Lord Clarendon the views which had been disapproved here, and omitted to submit the views which had been expressed upon him by his Government. This produced a feeling of dissatisfaction here, and from that moment the question of his recall has simply been a question of time. He has been allowed to remain from considerations of a personal character, among which the permanent nature of his domestic arrangements has been one. Some time since he was informed that his resignation would be accepted, and he was requested to answer by cable. To this Mr. MOTLEY made no answer whatever. Subsequently an answer was again asked for, when he declined finally to resign. The original request for his resignation was made long enough before Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's appointment to have enabled Mr. MOTLEY to have tendered it had he so desired.

## Shall the Ku-Klux Rule the South?

One of our contemporaries closes an article upon the situation at the South with the truthful proposition that the policy of the Ku-Klux is to drive the loyal people to the Mississippi Bottoms. That is the only choice for you. Their purpose seems to be the annihilation of the colored race, or the rendering of them powerless by persecution. The Ku-Klux Klan is made up of those who are Democrats in principle, who have always voted the Democratic ticket, and who are preparing to vote in the future. Yet there are certain Democratic journals that are trying to secure colored votes by pretending regard for their welfare. These journals ought, for their own political interest, to denounce the Ku Klux outrages, which, unless suppressed, will most assuredly destroy the very best chance of their securing the colored people for the Democratic party. Their project of attempting to secure the colored vote is, at the best, the desperate game of a ruined party, and is the height of folly in the North, while their Ku Klux friends in the South are committing outrages upon them that find parallel only in an Indian massacre. One thing is certain, the Ku-Klux must be put down, even though United States troops should be required for the purpose. Five years of a peace policy have failed to convert the Ku Klux to a love of law and order. The asperities of the rebellion have not died out. They seem to be concentrated in the Ku Klux, and to flame forth as blood-red as in the hottest period of war. Are our citizens in the South to be protected from these murderous bands, or are they to be their victims until the advent of another administration?

## Spirit of the Southern Rebels.

We present another specimen of the spirit which prevails at the South amongst the ex-rebels as some delight still to call them, though they were never more disloyal to the Government. It is from the Marianna (Fla.) Courier of last week. It purports to be an organ of the "Conservative" party South. It says: "While we do not claim to speak for that party yet we have never, nor do not now recognize it as a constitutional, just and righteous fact, or a fair and legitimate war conclusion. On the contrary, we can never regard the whole of this reconstruction infamy in any other light than the lowest, most debased and dastardly piece of cruel and unmitigated tyranny the vicious brains of cowardly oppressors could conceive to wreak revenge upon a downfallen though proud and noble people for satisfaction of sneaking and pusillanimous spirits entirely devoid of honor manliness or bravery."

Another "conservative" organ of Alabama thus declares the purpose of its party to disregard the fifteenth amendment, claiming that Congress has no right to decide who shall be voters: "We believe, and so contend, that this is a white man's Government, made by white men for white men, and never otherwise contemplated by its founders. But we believe, also, that the States have a right to regulate suffrage for themselves, and that that question should be left wholly and solely to them individually. If any State believes the negro entitled to vote, let it confer the privilege upon him. While we disapprove of the act, we shall not complain, because we believe it in accordance with the rights of the States."

## War-Footing of Europe.

If the present effervescent state of affairs in Europe should result in war, France and Prussia would probably be the giants in the conflict. The military forces that they could bring into the field are simply enormous. France, 414,632 soldiers on the peace footing, a field army of 647,271 men, or 1,350,000 as her war strength. Of these, 370,000 are ready for instant service. Austria, which is looked upon as the ally of France, 278,470 men on the peace establishment, 838,700 of a war strength, or 300,000 ready to move. The South German Confederation, which may become the ally of France, have 184,406 soldiers on the war footing, of which 107,000 are prepared for instant service. In such a coalition, France could wield about 777,000 fighting men, with a reserve of 1,596,106 trained soldiers.

Prussia has 726,000 men on the peace or 1,266,000 on the war footing, with 300,000 ready for immediate operations. North Germany which would naturally go with Prussia has 315,526 men on the peace footing, 551,993 on the field, or 944,321 on the war footing, of which 545,000 are ready to march. This would give to Prussia 849,000 men for instant service, and 1,364,321 in reserve. Since the forces which would, in all probability, be brought against each other. Should Italy and Russia be drawn into the contest, nearly another million of men might be added to the above figures.

## Important to Claimants Under the Homestead Act.

It is provided in the Homestead act that in order to complete title to claims under it the claimant must, at the end of five years from the date of his entry, or within two years thereafter, make proofs of settlement and cultivation, and unless he does this his entry is subject to be cancelled. This provision, through ignorance or forgetfulness, is quite apt, in some cases, to be overlooked, and when this happens the neglect will certainly lead to embarrassment, and perhaps to hardships. There are already some cases in which persons who have initiated titles to lands under this law have allowed the limitation provided by it to expire without making their final proofs; and the General Land Office, in pursuance of its duty, has instructed the land officers of the various districts to notify parties who may be delinquent in this respect, now or hereafter, of their non-compliance with the law, and call upon them to show cause, within thirty days from notice, why their entries shall not be cancelled. At the expiration of that time the local officers are required to "report the reasons given, or in case of failure, report that fact."

The Homestead act was passed in 1862, and it is only recently that the limitation prescribed in it for the completion of title has been